

LEV

2. A written message; an epistle.
They use to write it on the top of letters. *Shakespeare.*
I have a letter from her.
Of such contents as you will wonder at. *Shakespeare.*
When a Spaniard would write a letter by him, the Indian would marvel how it should be possible, that he, to whom he came, should be able to know all things. *Abbot.*
The asses will do very well for trumpeters, and the hares will make excellent letter carriers. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
The file of letters ought to be free, easy, and natural; as near approaching to familiar conversation as possible: the two best qualities in conversation are, good humour and good breeding; those letters are therefore certainly the best that shew the most of these two qualities. *Walsh.*
Mrs. P. B. has writ to me, and is one of the best letter writers I know; very good sense, civility, and friendship, without any stiffness or constraint. *Swift.*
3. The literal or expressed meaning.
Touching translations of holy scripture, we may not disallow of their painful travels herein, who strictly have tied themselves to the very original letters. *Hobbes, b. v.*
In obedience to human laws, we must observe the letter of the law, without doing violence to the reason of the law, and the intention of the lawgiver. *Taylor's holy living.*
Those words of his must be understood not according to the bare rigour of the letter, but according to the allowances of expression. *South's Sermons.*
What! since the pretor did my fetters loose,
And left me freely at my own dispose,
May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting still the letter of the law? *Dryden's Persius.*
4. Letters without the singular: learning.
The Jews marvelled, saying, How knoweth this man letters, having never learned? *John vii. 15.*
5. Any thing to be read.
Good laws are at best but a dead letter. *Addis. Freeholder.*
The iron ladles that letter foundries use to the casting of printing letters, are kept constantly in melting metal. *Moxon.*
To LETTER, *v. a.* [from letter.] To stamp with letters.
I observed one weight lettered on both sides; and I found on one side, written in the dialect of men, and underneath it, calamities; on the other side was written, in the language of the gods, and underneath, blessings. *Addison.*
LETTERED, *adj.* [from letter.] Literate; educated to learning.
A martial man, not sweetened by a lettered education, is apt to have a tincture of founnels. *Collier on Pride.*
LETTRICE, *n. f.* [Latin.]
The lettuce hath a fibrous root, which is, for the most part, annual; the leaves are smooth, and grow alternately upon the branches; the stalks are, for the most part, tender, slender, and stiff, and commonly terminate in a sort of umbel; the cup of the flower is oblong, slender, and scaly; the seeds are oblong, depressed, and generally terminate in a point: the species are, common or garden lettuce; cabbage lettuce; Silesia lettuce; white and black cos; white cos; red capuchin lettuce. *Miller.*
Fat colworts, and comforting purselaine,
Cold lettuce, and refreshing rosemarie. *Spenser.*
Lettuce is thought to be poisonous, when it is so old as to have milk. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The medicaments proper to diminish milk, are lettuce, purslane, endive. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
LEVANT, *adj.* [levant, French.] Eastern.
Thwart of those, as fierce
Forth rush the levants, and the posent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
LEVANT, *n. f.* The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.
LEVATOR, *n. f.* [Lat.] A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.
Some surgeons bring out the bone in the bore; but it will be safer to raise it up with your levator, when it is but lightly retained in some part. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
LEUCOPHEGOMACY, *n. f.* [from leucophegmatik.] Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.
Spirits produce debility, flatulency, fevers, leucophegmaty, and dropsies. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
LEUCOPHEGMA'TICK, *adj.* [λευκός and φάσμα.] Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold, whereby it stiffs and bloats the habit, or raises white tumours in the feet, legs, or any other parts; and such are commonly athmatick and dropical. *Quincy.*
Athmatic persons have voracious appetites, and for want of a right fanguification are leucophegmatick. *Arbutnot.*
LEVÉE, *n. f.* [French.]
1. The time of rising.
2. The concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

LEV

- The servile rout their careful Caesar praise;
Him they extol, they worship him alone,
They crowd his levees, and support his throne. *Dryden.*
Wouldst thou be first minister of state?
To have thy levees crowded with resort,
Of a depending, gaping, servile court. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
None of her Sylvan subjects made their court,
Levees and counsels pass'd without resort. *Dryden.*
LEVEL, *adj.* [level, Saxon.]
1. Even; not having one part higher than another.
The garden, seated on the level floor,
She left behind, and locking every door,
Thought all secure. *Dryden's Boace.*
Be level in preferments, and you will soon be as level in your learning. *Bentley.*
2. Even with any thing else; in the same line with any thing.
Our navy is address'd, our pow'r collected,
Our substitutes in absence well invest'd,
And every thing lies level to our wish. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
There is a knowledge which is very proper to man, and lies level to human understanding; and that is, the knowledge of our Creator, and of the duty we owe to him. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
To LEVEL, *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make even; to free from inequalities.
2. To reduce to the same height with something else.
Reason can never assent to the admission of those brutish appetites which would over-run the soul, and level its superior with its inferior faculties. *Deacy of Piety.*
Behold the law
And rule of beings in your maker's mind:
And thence, like limbeckes, rich ideas draw,
To fit the level'd use of humankind. *Dryden.*
3. To lay flat.
We know by experience, that all downright rains do evermore dilver the violence of outrageous winds, and beat down and level the swelling and mountainous billows of the sea. *Raleigh.*
He will thy foes with silent flame confound,
And their proud structures level with the ground. *Sandys.*
With unresisted might the monarch reigns,
He levels mountains, and he raises plains;
And not regarding difference of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden.*
4. To bring to equality of condition.
5. To point in taking aim; to aim.
One to the gunners on St. Jago's tow'r,
Bid 'em for shame,
Level their canon lower. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
6. To direct to any end.
The whole body of puritans was drawn to be abettors of all villainy by a few men, whose designs from the first were levelled to destroy both religion and government. *Swift.*
To LEVEL, *v. n.*
1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the same direction with the mark.
The glory of God, and the good of his church, was the thing which the apostles aimed at, and therefore ought to be the mark whereto we also level. *Hobbes, b. iv.*
2. To conjecture; to attempt to guess.
I pray thee overname them; and as thou namest them I will describe them; and, according to my description, level at my affection. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*
3. To be in the same direction with a mark.
He to his engine flew,
Plac'd near at hand in open view,
And rais'd it till it level'd right,
Against the glow-worm tail of kite. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
4. To make attempts; to aim.
Ambitious York did level at thy crown. *Shakespeare.*
LEVEL, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities.
After draining of the level in Northamptonshire, innumerable mices did upon a sudden arise. *Hale's Original of Mank.*
Those bred in a mountainous country overize those that dwell on low level. *Sandys's Travels.*
2. Rate; standard.
Love of her made us raise up our thoughts above the ordinary level of the world, so as great clerks do not disdain our conference. *Sidney.*
It might perhaps advance their minds so far
Above the level of subjection, as
To assume to them the glory of that war. *Daniel.*
The praises of military men inspired me with thoughts above my ordinary level. *Dryden.*
3. A state of equality.
If the lust faa 'twill snore aw the leverpost, Scotch Prov.
The fums which any agreed to pay, and were not brought in, were to be leviable by course of law. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
LEVITHAN, *n. f.* [לִיָּתָן.] A water animal mentioned in the book of Job. By some imagined the crocodile, but in petty generally taken for the whale.

LEV

- Providence, for the most part, set us upon a level, and observes a kind of proportion in its dispensations towards us. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 255.*
I suppose, by the file of old friend, and the like, it must be somebody there of his own level; among whom his party have, indeed, more friends than I could wish. *Swift.*
4. An instrument whereby masons adjust their work.
The level is from two to ten feet long, that it may reach over a considerable length of the work: if the plumb-line hang just upon the perpendicular, when the level is set flat down upon the work, the work is level; but if it hangs on either side the perpendicular, the floor or work must be raised on that side, till the plumb-line hang exactly on the perpendicular. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciser.*
5. borrowed from the mechanic level.
Be the fair level of thy actions laid,
As temperance wills, and prudence may persuade,
And try if life be worth the lover's care. *Prior.*
6. The line of direction in which any missile weapon is aimed.
I stood i' th' level
Of a full charg'd confederacy, and gave thanks
To you that choked it. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
As if that name,
Shot from the deadly level of a gun,
Did murder her. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*
Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the level of all care,
Over whose heads those arrows fly,
Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*
7. The line in which the sight passes.
Fir'd at first fight with what the muse imparts,
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;
While from the bounded level of our mind
Short views we take, nor see the lengths behind. *Pope.*
LEVILLER, *n. f.* [from level.]
1. One who makes any thing even.
2. One who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same flat of equality.
You are an everlasting leveller; you won't allow encouragement to extraordinary merit. *Collier on Pride.*
LEVELNESS, *n. f.* [from level.]
1. Evenness; equality of surface.
2. Equality with something else.
The river Tiber is expell'd lying along, for so you must remember to draw rivers, to express their levelness with the earth. *Peacham.*
LEVAIN, *n. f.* [levain, French.]
1. Ferment; that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment.
2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass; any thing that tinctures the whole.
The matter fermenteth upon the old leaven, and becometh more acid.
As to the peccilient leavins conveyed in goods, it is a safe opinion. *Arbutnot on Air.*
LEVER, *n. f.* [lever, French.]
The second mechanical power, is a balance supported by a hypomochlion; only the centre is not in the middle, as in the common balance, but near one end; for which reason it is used to elevate or raise a great weight; whence comes the name lever.
Have you any leavers to lift me up again, being down. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Some draw with cords, and some the monster drive
With rolls and levers. *Denham.*
In a lever, the motion can be continued only for so short a space, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the fulcrum and the weight; which is always by so much lesser, as the disproportion betwixt the weight and the power is greater, and the motion itself more easy. *Wilkins's Magick.*
Some hoisting leavers, some the wheels prepare. *Dryd.*
You may have a wooden lever, forked at the ends. *Mort.*
LEVERET, [levere, French.] A young hare.
Their travels o'er that silver field does show,
Like track of leverets in morning snow. *Waller.*
LEVER, *n. f.* [from lever, French.] A blast on the trumpet; probably that by which the soldiers are called in the morning.
Wore a fowgelder's flagellets,
On which he blew as strong a levet;
As well-feed'd lawyer on his breviate. *Hudibras.*
LEVEROOK, *n. f.* [lapere, Saxon.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark.
The smaller birds have their particular seasons; as, the leverock. *Waller's Angler.*
LEVIBLE, *adj.* [from levy.] That may be levied.
The fums which any agreed to pay, and were not brought in, were to be leviable by course of law. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
LEVITHAN, *n. f.* [לִיָּתָן.] A water animal mentioned in the book of Job. By some imagined the crocodile, but in petty generally taken for the whale.

LEW

- We may, as bootless, spend our vain command
Upon th' enraged soldiers in their spoil,
As send our precepts to th' levathan, *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
To come ashore. *Job.*
Canst thou draw out leviathan with an hook?
More to embroil the deep; leviathan,
And his unwieldy train, in dreadful sport
Tempest the loosen'd brins. *Thomson's Winter.*
To LEVIGATE, *v. a.* [levigare, Latin.]
1. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder.
2. To mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.
The chyle is white, as consisting of salt, oil, and water, much levigated or smooth. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*
LEVIGATION, *n. f.* [from levigate.]
LEVIGATION is the reducing of hard bodies, as coral, tutty, and precious stones, to a subtil powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller; but unless the instruments are extremely hard, they will so wear as to double the weight of the medicine. *Quincy.*
LEVITE, *n. f.* [levite, Latin, from Levi.]
1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews.
In the Christian church, the office of deacons succeeded in the place of the levites among the Jews, who were as ministers and servants to the priests. *Asylife's Parergon.*
2. A priest; used in contempt.
LEVITICAL, *adj.* [from levite.] Belonging to the levites; making part of the religion of the Jews.
By the levitical law, both the man and the woman were stoned to death; so heinous a crime was the sin of adultery. *Asylife's Parergon.*
LEVITY, *n. f.* [levites, Latin.]
1. Lightness; not heaviness: the quality by which any body has less weight than another.
He gave the form of levity to that which ascended; to that which descended, the form of gravity. *Raleigh.*
This bubble, by reason of its comparative levity to the fluidity that encloses it, would necessarily ascend to the top. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Inconffancy; changeableness.
They every day broached some new thing; which restless levity they did interpret to be their growing in spiritual perfection. *Hobbes.*
Where wigs with wigs, with sword-knots sword-knots strive,
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive,
This erring mortals levity may call. *Pope.*
3. Unsteadiness; laxity of mind.
I unbosom'd all my secrets to thee;
Not out of levity, but over-pow'r'd
By thy request. *Milton's Agonistes.*
4. Idle pleasure; vanity.
He never employed his omnipotence out of levity or ostentation, but as the necessities of men required. *Calamy.*
5. Trifling gaiety; want of seriousness.
Our graver business frowns at this levity. *Shakespeare.*
Hopton abhorred the licence, and the levities, with which he saw too many corrupted. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished, and a spirit of levity and libertinism, infidelity and prophaneness, started up in the room of it. *Asterbury's Sermons.*
To LEVY, *v. a.* [lever, French.]
1. To raise; to bring together men.
He resolv'd to finish the conquest of Ireland, and to that end levied a mighty army. *Davies on Ireland.*
2. To raise money.
Levy a tribute unto the Lord of the men of war. *Numb.*
Instead of a ship, he should levy upon his county such a sum of money. *Clarendon.*
3. To make war. This sense, though Milton's, seems improper.
They live in hatred, enmity, and strife,
Among themselves, and levy cruel wars. *Milton.*
LEVY, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of raising money or men.
They have already contributed all their superfluous hands, and every new levy they make must be at the expence of their farms and commerce. *Addison's State of the War.*
2. War raised.
Treason has done his worst: nor steel, nor poison,
Malice domestick, foreign levy, nothing
Can touch him further! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
LEWD, *adj.* [leuede, Saxon.]
1. Lay; not clerical. Obsolete.
For lewyd men this book I writ.
So these great clerks their little wisdom shew
To mock the lewd, as learn'd in this as they. *Davies.*
2. Wicked; bad; naughty.
If some be admitted into the ministry, either void of learning, or lewd in life, are all the rest to be condemned? *Whitgift.*
Before